fore a New York Audience.

DEMAND FOR SPOKEN ENGLISH AT AMERICANISTS CONGRESS.

French Is the Society's Official Language. but English Is Generally Used-Onslaught Made on "Amerind" for Amertean Indian-Great Antiquity of After Dinner Speaking Reporting Established

Anomalous, yet not strange in view of the origin of the society, was a disclosure at the session of the Americanists in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday, revealing that the official langage of the Americanists is French. Sometime, no doubt, it will be English-"your grand language" as one of the Frenchme who spoke in English later in the session

The disclosure came early in the meeting. immediately after the chairman of the day Juan B. Ambrosetti, v o president for Argentina, had deliver d his opening address and had read a paper, both in French. Dr. Max thie, a delegate from the University of California, with a Teutonic physiognomy, accent and cognomen alike unmistakable, had begun a rapid-fire comment on Mr. Ambrosetti's paper, when a Canadian delegate wi h a crown of glory and whiskers to match, crose and interrupted him to ask that Mr. Ambrosetti's paper be translated.

The Canadian, who manifestly was no sou of Quebec, protested against listening to comment on a subject of whichhe knew

"I rise," said he, "to ask if all this is not wholly out of order, and to request for the benefit of the ignorant here, of whom I am one, that Mr. Ambroset Is remarks be

Dr. Thie courteously waited for a ruling. matter of some em a rassment, as Mr. Ambrosetti could scarely be expected to reguage which the objector had just declared could not understand, Dr. von den Steinen, of Berlin, however, rose to the occasion and said in the directest of English that the Canadian's request could not be complied with as French was the official lan-

guage of the Congress. So many members of the congress and others interested in the subjects before the Americanists have attended the sessions that, beginning this morning, the meetings will be held no longer in the library of the museum but downstairs in the large lecture hall.

STORM AROUSED BY "AMERIND . An enlivening incident of yesterday afternoon followed the use by Dr. J. D. McGuire of the American Anthropological Association of the word Amerind to describe the American Indian. The word was proposed by one of the scientific bodies some time ago, but has met with favor chiefly among linguistic cranks.

Dr. Franz Boas expressed surprise that so sober a student and conscientions an anthropologist as Dr. McGuire should make use of a term that could sustain no more pride of lineage: and while a titter went around the assemblage of dignified savants there at once uprose in several places your g and ardent defenders of this left-hand philological scion.

The supporters of Dr. Boas got the floor immediately after Dr. McGuire had endeavored to defend himself by saying that the use of the word was a second thought with him, as he had first written Indians. Prof. Starr of Chicago and Dr. Holland of Pittsburg voiced em hatic protests against the word. Prof. Putnam of Harvard said he would not even speck it, but hoped that it might presently be laid, a withered leaf, on the grave of its authors.

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh of this city championed the word to preserve the consistency of his record, and A. F. Chamberlain of Clark University jumped up in valiant defence of the frail young thing. His voice soared, reaching for the empyrean, as he rallied this irrefutable logic to the

support of the word. All your arguments against it were used In against that other word, sociologist. They said that was hybrid; they denounced that as unscientific and not fit for good use. But they have had to come to it, not only here but in Europe, and where would they

be now without 'sociology?'" "That may perish yet." was the retort he met, in steely tones.

Amerind was proposed for scientific use," said one of its opponents, "and right here is its weakness from the very point of view from which it was suggested. It was proposed, a manufactured word, by English-speaking men for scientists use, taken fram a language to which they are not accustomed to look for scientific terms. And its weakness we would be the first to see and declare, if, for instance, some Russian scientists should propose for world use a term made up of the odds and ends of Russian

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES PRE-HISTORIC. Dr. McGuire's paper, which educed all this, was an elementary presentation of "Am bropology in Early American Writings." Dr. McGuire showed the antiquity of the after-dinner speech, and shed light on some of the early reporters, making it appear that reporting was an indigenous accom-plishment on this continent.

art as the European mechanic of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Ambrosetti's paper was on "The
Archæclogy of the Calchaqui Region,
South America." He told of similarities
had detected between productions of
the Calchaquis and those of various North
American tribes, particularly the Pueblos.
Dr. Uhle said that between different sections
of the Americas one always found some
analogies which were astonishing. The
technique of the different peoples being
the same, their ornamentation must be
the same.

the same.

Certain varieties of weaving found among the Pueblos occurred also among the Calchaguis. Visitors brought back identical baskets, showing that that form of weaving and decoration was believed in. He said

he was inclined to think that the Calchaqui development was an appendix of Peruvian civilization. The influence of the Incas was shown also in certain word forms and terminations.

terminations.
Stansbury Hagar, continuing the discussion, said that one of the festivals celebrated both by the Peruvians and the Pueblos was still fixed, as it had been in antiquity, according to the rising and setting of a certain star in the Zodiacal sign of the Virgin.

"But the baskets," said Dr. von den Steinen, "they are found also in African so they size.

"they are four d also in Africa; so they sig-nify nothing of final importance. We may indeed note these resemblances, but why not also divergencies? It is too soon to come to conclusions."

come to conclusions. EMBLES & CN ANTIQUE POTTERY

An abstract of a paper prepared by Clarence B. Moore, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, on "Archæological Researches in the Southern United States," was given by Prof. Putnam. He Mr. Moore has been exploring the shell

Mr. Moore has been exploring the shell heaps and other mounds of the Florida and full coasts. The mounds there he found to have been made by different tribes. They contain differ in kinds of pottery. On the pottery of one sort the bird symbol predominates, and on a different pottery in our or mounds animal forms make up the decoration.

One structure was near interesting.

ot er mounds animal forms make up the decoration.

One specimen was very interesting. A pottery rattlesnake was found, and on it are the same symbols found on the bird pottery, thus furnis ing the feathered serpent, which is found also in Mexico.

Some of the fars had been killed, as we say a piece broken out that the soul might escape. This form of far was developed more highly in Florida than elsewhere. The jar were there made with the hole in them, the hole being formed before the jar was baked. These jars were to be used for burish uniposes only.

Some of the people along the St. John's

so much use Ben Butter that all the Americans speak of it as with one accord, discoursed upon "How I discovered that the so-called To-canelli correspondence was a forgery, and that science, consequently, had nothing to do with the discovery of

M. de la Rosa remarked that he had been prevailed upon to speak in our great lan-guage, as he had been told that more of his auditors would understand him then. He

My only object in the researches relating to Columbus was to clear up doubtful points in his history, not to rarm him, but to help the world to glorify him. In a small quarter of Paris, near where I have I ed since 1882, I found what nobody be one has he has world had ever to ought to look up.

But if in my researches and resulting conclusions I so against everybody else—I I go against Columbus himself—I don't care. My friend, Henri Viznaud (Secretary of the American kindsassy at Paris), the come to me as interested in the same subject. I stop my researches in the middle and tell him what conclusions they drive me to, and he adopts my contention and publishes it to the world. But hiedicate his book to me, and a low with gratuide, as he say the gratifude of duty, that I am the very first person in the world to show that the correspondence with Toscanell, told of in what is Columbus's history of theself, could never have been, and that columbus got no suggestion and he clart from Toscanellt.

"There was no discussion," said M. de la

Rosa, "at that time about the shortest route to India ——"Monsieur," interrupted the chairman, and showed M. de la Rosa his watch.

"Ah-h-h, I only commence" exclaimed M. de la Rosa; "if I could give you my proofs you would find they are so full that it is impossible to sustain the verity of the Toscancili correspondence. There was not time, after 1480, when Columbus say he got he letters, for these three, four, letters to one to him before Toscanelli, an old man \$5, died in the beginning of 1482.

Butler sat down.

M. de la Rosa's contention is that he was claring he received from the Florentine claring be received from the Florentine astronomer and physician, Toscahelli, in 1474, according to the general statement accompanied by charts and pointing out the westward course as the shortest route

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh spoke on "The Location of Cibola and the Historic Towns of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico Prior to 1630." He held that Cibola was not the present Zuni, as has been generally taugist, but that it was situated some distance below Zuni. By the same investigations he has become convinced that the Mogui towns of old were not those of the present locations. Too much weight, he eligibles as valid. They were willing to present locations. Too much weight, he said, had been given to the presumption of the stability of location of these towns.

Mr. Deliculated to say that it may take as long to converted with some emphasis in the discussion which followed, which induced Mr. Deliculated to say that it may take as long to convince people of the accuracy of his investigations and conclusions as t did to make them believe that Lower Cali-fornia was a peninsula and not an island that is, a bundred years but that he was satisfied from his personal researches that he was right.

The Mexican representatives took much interest in this discussion.

GOT COAL FROM CUBA.

Navy Department Braws on a Pile Left There During Occupation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-When the American military occupation was withdrawn from Cuba, a pile of coal belonging to the American navy was left at Triscornia, a suburb of Havana Within a short time after its installation, the new Cuban Government requested the United States to remove the coal This the authorities here declined to do on the ground that the coal was not doing anybody any harm and it

that reporting was an indigenous accomplishment on this continent.

He said that speeches were made at the Indians' feaste and that they were usually made public afterward through runners. Modern s u lents, he said, also had found that the Indian was a religious man, religious in a way above mere superstition. Of certain native art products mentioned in the early American writings he remarked that either they were made with the white man's tools or else the American Indian was as far advanced in mechanical art as the European mechanic of the seventeenth century.

was not doing anybody any harm and it was not convenient for the Navy Department to take it away.

Since the strike in Pennsylvania began to have its effect on the supply of fuel from the bituminous regions, the Navy Department has had some difficulty in securing an adequate amount of soft coal for the many ships in commission on the North Atlantic station. So, when the bureau was called on to supply enough coal to last the gunboat Fagle and some other smaller vessels through several months of surveying work in the West Indies, the pile of coal at Triscordia, 1,300 tons of it, was recalled and it

As there is still a great scarcity of bi-turninous coal and likely to be for some time, the Navy Department may have to

WANTED-A MILLINER GIRL

NOT OVER FIVE FEET TALL AND WEIGHING IN UNDER 170.

Must Be Protestant, Between 25 and 45. Black or Brown Hair-Widows Are Not Barred-Just Tell C. L. Martin. Girard, Pa. - He'll Do the Rest.

The business of Johny Miles is conducted largely with the aid of epigram. Persons who visit his justly celebrated millinery establishment at Broadway and Houston street are reminded by mottoes and maxims, conspicuously displayed, of the fleeting nature of time and of the proprietor's desire that his precious moments shall not be wasted by those who have no particularly pertinent observations to offer.

There is another set of placards in which Mr. Miles's genius for word painting, which is a sort of by-product of his millinery art, is easily recognized. These call attention in frank and unmistakable terms to the superiority of Mr. Miles's merchandise and the infallibility of his business methods.

It was one of the latter announcements which from time to time on his periodical Charles L. Martin, a substantial tradesman of Girard, Pa., and a purchaser of Mr. Miles's spring and fall bonnets. It read:

Most merchants have three hands, right hand left hand and a little behindaand. We have only two right and left. We are never behind-hand. We pride ourselves on our prompt shipments.

It was with this assurance of prompt attention to the wants of customers in mind that Mr. Martin on Monday mailed the following communication:

lowing communication:

My DEAR ME. MILES: This is rather a peculiar order in your line, but I will most sincerely appreciate any assistance you may be able to give me, and thanks in advance.
Can you give me the address of some poor but respectable Milliner to-day who has no home, "but would like one?" No objection to distance. Must have dark hair, brown or black, and—Protestant, American, English, French, Spanis — and two transact trimming and be a first class Saleslady. Age between to to 45 years, and two out 5 feet in height the mode of a good disposition. (NO FLIRTS need apply) Money and good home as a right one. No objection to widow with one child, but don't want a dozen!
You are aware the value of a good disposition. No black in the value of a good disposition. We will not child, but don't want a dozen!
You are aware the value of a good disposition and saving woman to a man, I see in catalogue.

Livey dealt with you before. Now ear you. dealt with you before. Now can you

all alone and lonesome. Happiness for to wealth for me. She must not teigh over 170 pounds.

Hoping you may be able to give me the ddress of a number, and thanking you again.

am, Yours sincered CHARLES L. MARTIN

Mr. Miles, following the methodical bent of his mind, had the letter copied and referred it to the proper department. This department is downstairs from the main salesroom, and in it are not less than 125 young women, who are temporarily and through the accident of circumstances engaged in arranging feathers, flowers, lace and fur, according to the well-matured designs of Mr. Miles. Almost without exception, however, they are, as they well say themselves, above it.

When the terms of Mr. Martin's letter

were considered it was seen that about half of the young ladies were excluded by the requirement of black or brown hair. It is a fact well known in the millinery trade and not yet satisfactorily explained, that a very large proportion of the girls who seek such employment are crowned with radiant tresses of hues that vary from golden amber to the pure Titian. That, of course, was a condition which could not be eliminated. Nature is immutable.

The eligible list had narrowed down to about thirty when one of the rejected blooders were thought she as we received.

blondes saw, or thought she saw, reason to question the honorable character of Mr. Martin's intentions in the fact that nowhere

The objection was not regarded by the Africa The objection was not regarded by the eligibles as valid. They were willing to believe that the etiquette of matrimonial correspondence was either not known or not observed in Girard, Pa., as it is in larger

ties. It was agreed that a great deal depended upon the attractiveness of the reply which was to be sent to Mr. Martin, so the thirty girls who were willing to entertain sealed proposals went to the correspondence clerk upstairs and asked him, as an expert, to compose their answer. Here it is:

Mr Charles L. Martin, Girard, Pa:

Diak Sin: Your lavor of 201 inst. rec'd.
Would say in reply that we shall be pleased to submit samples, as per memorandum attached. Goods shipped at risk of consignee. Return charges to be paid by same. Awaiting further instructions, we remain yours truly.

Mr. Miles is confident that a transaction with Mr. Martin will be closed within a few

days.

"We've got some goods on the bargain counter that will just about fill the bill," was his sage comment.

One of the girls who looked at a gazetteer

during lunch hour found that there were four dirards in the State of Pennsylvania. The one which she already associates with her translation from the trimming room to the fireside is in Eric county, two miles from Lake Eric, and had, when the census of 1890 was taken, 620 inhabitants. The gazetteer mentions among its institutions, four churches, a national bank, a graded school and a newspaper, but makes no allusion to the emporium of Mr. Charles L. Martin. But Mr. Mairtin is all right. Mr. Miles looked him up vesterday in a commercial agency's guide and found opposite his name certain alphabetical signs which indicated that he was worthy of the attention of almost any hat trimmer.

Soldier Killed at Sandy Hook Range. Private William B. Sherrer, Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, died at the hospital at

Fort Hancock early yesterday morning. He was hit by a bullet on Oct. 6 while acting as marker for the target practice of his company at the Sandy Hook range.

To a Fire on Three Wheels.

Engine 18, which is housed in East Twenty-fifth street, lost a wheel last night turning at Second avenue and Twenty-third street. and the driver, the engineer and Capt. Hughes were thrown off. Capt. Hughes made his men jump on the engine again and go on to the fire on three wheels. The fire had been put out when they arrived.

RAOUL PUGNO'S RETURN.

The French Plane Virtuose Reappears Be-

Raoul Pugno, the distinguished French pianist, reappeared last night before a New York audience, playing in an orchestral concert at Carnegle Hall. It was in 1897 that Mr. Pugno last played here. He was one of the soloists at the Astoria concerts which were intended to fill the void left by the absence of Mr. Grau's operatic warblers that winter. He was at that time a player whose physical proportions far outweighed his artistic, but he made a considerable impression upon the musical activities of the winter as well as on the keyboard. Rumor and the Paris newspapers have averred that he has improved greatly since he left us, but he is not any slighter in physique nor larger in artistic stature.

His two numbers on last night's pro gramme were Mozart's concerto in E flat. No. 9, and the familiar concerto in A minor of Edward Grieg. These two numbers, widely differing in style, gave him full scope for the exhibition of his powers. Mozart lovers will recall this E-flat concerto as the one which the composer wrote at Salzburg in 1777 for a certain Mme. visits to New York caught the eye of Mr. Janomy, whom he had met in Paris. It is a most melodious and charming composition, without any serious difficulties for a musical pianist. It was written at a period of Mozart's development when technical difficulties such as passages in thirds, sixths and octaves seldom occur. Its chief requirements are a tuneful de-livery of the melodies, clearness and precision in the ornaments, and smoothness in the runs and trills. In short, any player of respectable accomplishments with a command of rhythm and of a singing tone ought to succeed with it.

The Grieg concerts demands all that the

> no roetry in his work. It was better than acid mic, but it was not communicative. In the Mozart music his phrases were too often completed with a snap, a forte cras at the end. In the last movement the pre-ponderance of tone produced by the let-band obscured the flow of the sparkling m lody allotted to the right. He was at his best in the slow movement, yet even here the lack of numce, the abrupt transitions from a delicate piano to a harsh forte, spoiled his performance. In the Grieg number he played the first movement better than either of the other two. In the last movement he forced the tone of the instrument badly, while in the second movement he had no middle tirts. In fact, his entire performance was like a Doré picture in the hard sharpness of its contrasts of light and shade. The audience applauded im veciferously and called for the usual addi-

> Mr. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra supplied the accompaniments and opened of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" overture, Between the two concertos the orchestra played the prelude to Saint-Saëns's "Deluge," Mr. David Mannes performing the violin solo; Charbrier's "Sous Bois" and Chamitade's "Pas des Voiles." The Charbrier piece was a novelty, but highly unimportant.

SEDDON TO LEAVE NEW ZEALAND Eccentric Prenter Said to Have Decided to Settle in South Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SU DUNEDIN, New Zealand, Oct. 21 .- The Star, a pro-Government paper, declares the coming home from England of Prime Minister Seddon is for the purpose of making a farewell visit. It is probable that in six months he will leave New Zenland forever, going to South Africa on his own account and not as an imperial officer.

The paper adds that Mr. Seddon has pecusions and political solutions and political solutions in the same conditions. A child had better work than starve or be entirely dependent on charity. niary and political ambitions in South

Mr. Seddon, before he left New Zealand Mr. Seddon, before he left New Zeddan to visit Er gland, was the subject of much adverse criticism because of his speeches, which it was felt were making the colony a laughing stock. Since his departure he has laid himself open to further strictures by his repudiation of statements that he made

his repudiation of statements that he made before he left the colony.

During a recent discussion in the House of Representatives at Wellington it was brought out that a book descriptive of the tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, published at Government expense, was largely devoted to the glorification of Mr. Seddon. One member declared that the work was "the apotheosis of flurkeyism." Another speaker declared that the photographers engaged to provide the illustrations for the book were instructed to never take a snapshot unless Mr. Seddon was near the Duke.

It was also brought out that Mr. Seddon has an arrangement by which all his speeches in New Zealand are cabled to England by a news association at Govern-ment expense, and while he was in England all his public remarks were cabled to New Zealand at the expense of the Government. This caused very warm comment in the House, and some of the members did not mince words in dealing with the matter.
It is probable that the personal attacks made upon him in the Colonial Parliament may have had much to do with Mr. Seddon's determination to leave the colony.

AMEER BUYS BIG GUNS. Ruler of Afghanistan Gets Quick-Firers. Howitzers and Field Pieces.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- Concurrently with the intimation of Russia's Afghanistan proposal Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, confirms the announce-ment that the Ameer of Afghanistan that, out of deference to the W. C. T. U. through an agent has purchased in Germany a battery of twelve quick-firing dispensed with in making up the daily mountain guns, two howits are clarked with in making up the daily mountain guns, two howitzers, eighteen field pieces, over 830 cases of ammunition and other war material, which have been

forwarded to Kabul. Lord Hamilton adds that the transaction is not inconsistent with the sub-

sidy paid to the Ameer by Great Britain. Court of Appeals Calendar. ALBANT, Oct. 21.—Court of Appeals calender r Wednesday, Oct. 22: Nos. 261, 262, 263, 79, 265, 1, 267 and 204.

Sozodont 2 Tooth Powder 2

MARIE AND AND SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality Absolutely Non-Acid BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No (25c) 3 Grit. No Waste.

W. C. T. U. IN A WARM DEBATE.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

xmmmmmx

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS TALK-ED OVER VIGOROUSLY.

Lynchings, Child Labor, Trusts, the Coal Strike, an Eight-Hour Day, David B. Hill's Government-Ownership Scheme and Other Toples in the Discussion.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 21.-The Woman's hristlan Temperance Union engaged in a prolonged debate in their national convention this afternoon, and many of the leaders forcefully expressed themselves on economic subjects hitherto regarded as outside the realm of W. C. T. U. considerations.

The Committee on Resolutions had presented yesterday a report, only a small portion of which was adopted. Mrs. Lawson of Washington, D. C. (colored), wanted o add a clause against mob violence and declaring that any man, however guilty. should not be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law. Mrs. Kells of Mississippi objected to it on the grounds that it did not belong under the heading where its author wished it inserted.

Miss Brohm of Illinois spoke against he resolution because, she said, it implied that the convention favors capital punish ment. The three colored delegates and several prominent white sisters strongly pleaded for its adoption, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution praising President Repsevelt's part in settling the coal strike was adopted, but not without opposition. Mrs Anderson of North Dakota offered at amendment, adding to the resolution a peroic stand in testing the legality of trusts and the Cuban tariff. Mrs. Clark of Onio cautioned the convention not to ge into the political arena, even for so great a man as the President of the United States Mrs. Anderson's amendment was lost Miss Wintringer opposed the original reso-lution because it did not go far enough She wanted it to include President Mitchell of the miners' union.

A brief clause against child labor was amended so as to read as follows: "We protest against all employment of children in mines, factories, department stores, and other lines of industry. We reaffirm our sympathy with labor in its just demands for a living wage, an eighthour day, the right to organize for mutual protection and advancement, and the right to claim equal justice in our courts."

This amendment, offered by Mrs. Stave-

son, president of the Massachusetts State Union, was adopted, after an hour's de-bate. Miss Brehm of Illinois objected to specifying "mines, factories and depart-ment stores."

Mrs. Clark of Ohio said there never was a better time in the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for it to declare its sympathy for oppressed labor.

Mrs. Barney of Rhode Island wanted to substitute "reasonable hours" for the words "eight-hour day."

Mrs. Benjamin of Michigan cautioned the convention to "keep in the middle of the road" and not attempt to settle labor to the convention of the convention to settle labor to the convention to settle labor to the convention to the convention to settle labor to the convention to the co

This sentiment was opposed by Mrs Stevenson, Mrs. Susan B. Fessenden and Mrs. Stukenberg of Massachusetts, Mrs. Miller of Maryland. Mrs. Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. Richards of Ohio, the Rev. Anna Shaw of Pennsylvania and others.

Miss Shaw said she had become tired of basiles about k spring in the griddle of

Miss Shaw said she had become tired of hearing about 'k weping in the middle of the road." She adde it:

"If there is a right side of the road the national W. C. T. U. ought to lose no time getting on that side."

A Western woman asked if an eight-hour day had any reference to labor domestics. She was told to have no fear on that score. Mrs. Stevenson, author of the much-de bated labor clause, made the final speech in its favor. She said she had heard it intimated that wealthy friends might withhold their financial support from the or-ganization if it dared trouble itself about labor questions. She believed such un-

worthy sentiment did not prevail in the organization. The vote on the labor resolution was by rising, and was strongly in fuver of the Massachusetts president's Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi offered a supplementary resolution, denouncing monopolies and the coal operators and declaring for Government ownership of coal fields and public utilities. It was de-feated, after a spirited debate. Mrs. Donham of Iowa, who favored Miss

Mrs. Donham of Iowa, who favored Miss Kearney's resolution, said of it:
"David B. Hill of New York favors Government ownership of the coal mines. If the W. C. T. U. is not intelligent and progressive as a Democrat, I think it is time we got posted on public questions."

Two delegates hissed at this remark, and many cries of "No," "No" were heard.

Mrs. Stevens of Ohio, was then reelected President. Most of the national superintendents, organizers and evangalists who tendents, organizers and evangelists who serred last year were reappointed. The proprietors of hotels where delegates visitors, rum sauces and wine flavors be

The Monocacy Condemned.

The old-time war boat Monocacy, which was built at Baltimore in 1863, but is still in active service, has at last been condemned and is to be sold and stricken from the naval and is to be sold and stricken from the naval list. She was the only vessel struck in the attack of the allied fleet of the Powers on the Chinese forts at Taku in the spring of 1900. She is a sidewheeler, and for that reason the Chinese call her "The Jinriksha of the seas."

7% INVESTMENT W.L.Douglas Shoe Co Capital Stock, \$2,000,000.

\$1,000,000 Preferre Stock. \$1,000,000 Common Stock. Largest Factory in the World, Under One Foot, Pro-ducing Mon's Goodyser Welt Hand-Sewed Process) Shoes—181,275 Feet Floor Space. Shares, \$100 Fully Paid and forever Sold Non-Assessable. at Par

Stock Sold in Amounts of One Share or More, to Suit Purchaser. Only Preferred Stock Offered For Sale. W. L. Douglas Retains All Common Stock

Stock Pays 7% Annual Dividends

A One-Half Interest in the en-

Preferred Stock in the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Pays Better than Savings Banks or Government Bonds.

Every Dollar of Stock Offered The Public Has Behind It More Than a Dollar's Worth of Actual Assets.

A One-Half Interest in the entire Business, consisting of a Large Shoe Manufactory, Tannery, and of Retail Shoe Stores located in 45 of the Principal American Cities, is now offered for sale to the public in the form of Preferre's Stock Paying 7 per cent Annual Dividends. This is the largest business in the world producing Men's Goodyear Welt (hand-sewed process) shoes, and has always been immensely prefitable. It is established on an entirely different plan from that of any other shoe concern. The Douglas product is marketed in an original way, producing quick returns and very small losses. The method of selling has made a place for the Douglas shoe in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. The business is secure against ordinary competition, and beyond ordinary competition, and beyond injury in periods of business depression. In this respect the W. L. Douglas 7 per cent Preferred Stock is different from others, and isabetter investment than anyother Lainstrial stock in this country.

W. L. Douglas Continues to Own One-Half the Business, and is to Remain the Active Head of the Concern.

This Business Is Not An Undeveloped Prospect-It Is a Demonstrated Dividend Payer.

There has not been a year in the past twelve when the business has not earned in actual cash much more than the amount necessary to pay 7 per cent annual dividends on the Preferred Stock of \$1,000,000.

Industrial stock in this country.

on the Preferred Stock of \$1,000,000.

The business has been steadily advertised for nearly 20 years, and the quality of the goods kept up to the highest standard, until now the W. L. Douglas shoes are wern by more people in all stations of life than any other make.

The annual business now is \$5,500,000, it is increasing very rapidly, and will equal \$7,000,000 for the year 1903. The factory is now turning out 7800 pairs of shoes per day, and an addition to the plant is being built which will increase the capacity to 10,000 pairs per day. The addition is made necessary by the increased demand. The reason I am offering the Preferred Stock for sale is to perpetuate the business. If you wish to invest in the best shoe business in the world, which is permanent, and receive 7 per cent on your money, you can purchase one share or more in this

and receive 7 per cent on your money, you can purchase one share or more in this great business. Dividends are payable semi-annually—January 1 and July 1.

Send money by cashier's check, certified check. Express or Post Office Money Orders payable to W. L. Douglas. Certificate of stock will be sent by return mail.

Prospectus giving full information about this great and profitable business sent upon application. Address

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



" The Old Reliable." You should always be on good terms with your piano and not blame it if it goes wrong when the fault may be your own. Had you purchased "The Old Reliable" there would be a scarcity of scowls and a plenitude of smiles.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Avenue. Silvered Lynx Muffs and Boas, fashion-

C. C. Shayne, 42d St., near 6th Ave. MRS. KIEHL HELD FOR MURDER. The Coroner Finds That She Mixed Poison

able and beautiful, \$85 to \$175 per set.

in His Food. SYRACUSE, Oct. 21 .- The verdict of Coroner E. M. Santee of Cortland county, given to-night, accuses Mrs. Maud C. Kiehl of Preble of the wilful murder of Adam Kiehl, and she will be held for the Grand

Jury.
The Coroner finds that Adam Kiehl came
The Coroner finds that Adam Kiehl came to his death on Sept. 19 from the effects of poison taken with the food or drink which he had for his evening meal, the poison being mixed with his food by Mrs. Kiehl in order to cause his death. Mrs. Kiehl was joined in jail to-day by her mother and brother, who brought Mrs. Kiehl's baby.

Assistant Ad utant-General Parker. Gov. Murphy to-day named Capt. Charles W. Parker of his staff as Assistant Adju-

tant-General of New Jersey.

OBITE ART.

Frank Ruppert, a son of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, died on Monday from typloid fever at his home, 1116 Fifth avenue. He had been ill for several weeks. He was born-June II, 1872, and was in business with his father at the time of his death. He attended the shool of mass at Columbia University, but left before the was graduated to go into business. Mr. Ruppert was a member of the Larchmont Yackt Club, the New York At letic Club and several of the organizations.

The body of Herman B. Ware, the father At letic Club and several of er organizations. The body of Herman B. Ware, the father of Commissioner of Pensions Eurone F. Ware, who died at his son's residence in Washington on Monday night, was yesterday taken to Fort Scott, Kan, where the funeral will be held to-norrow. Mr. Ware was a years old and death was due to the infirmities of old age. He was a native of Connecticut. Connecticut.

IT STANDS ALONE The superb product of the celebrated OLD

**CROW** OLD CROW! distillery, a HAND MADE SOUR MASH Rve Whiskey.

STRAIGHT Kentucky RYE oughly matured and ab-So'utely Pure. Paris, 1900. . . . . Also, desire to say

that our Scotch Whiskies BONNIE BRIER BUSH (very old) and our SOUVENIR, medium age, are straight Whiskies not vatted or blended. The best made in the Glenlivet district H. B. KIRK & CO. Est. 1838. N. Y. 156 Franklin St., also B'wav & 27th St.

World Famous Mariani Tonic

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Vin Mariani is on sale at drug stores throughout the world. The public is especially cautioned against substitutes and imitations attempted owing to the popularity of Vin Mariani. Chinchilla Muffs, \$35, \$50 and \$75. Collars, \$40, \$60 to \$125. Mufflers, Flor-

entines, Victorines, \$150 to \$225. C. C. PAID OUT FOR THE NAVY.

Total Cost of the Service for the Past Year, 806.893.983. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The annual report

of Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny, Paymaster-General of the navy, shows that during the fiscal year 1902 there was actually expended for the naval service \$66,893,983. The amount expended on account of construction of new ships, including labor and mate, ial was \$14,592,921. The cost of repairing ships at home and abroad was \$.8.2.101. The cost of maintaining ships in commission, including ray of otherwises. Connecticut.

Samuel S. Yohe died at Easton, Pa., yesterday of aporticity in his fifty-first year. He had filled various county offices since 1878 and was well known in Democratic circles in his district.

Horace Stewart of Newfield died at his home in It aca yesterday, aged 98. He was the grandfast er of State Senator E. C. Stewart and had been one of the prominent men in Tompkins county.

Struction of new ships, including labor and mate, ial was \$14,382,921. The cost of repai ing ships at home and abroad was \$1.82,101. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including pay of officers and men and the value of subsistence, was \$14,382,921. The cost of repai ing ships at home and abroad was \$1.82,101. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including pay of officers and the value of subsistence, was \$14,382,921. The cost of repai ing ships at home and abroad was \$1.82,101. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including pay of officers and mate, ial was \$14,382,921. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including pay of officers and men and the value of subsistence, was \$14,382,921. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including pay of officers and men and the value of subsistence, was \$14,382,921. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including labor and mate, ial was \$14,382,921. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including labor and mate, ial was \$14,382,921. The cost of maintaining ships in commission including pay of officers in the pay commission

Light Biscuit Light Pastry Light Cakes Light Work Light Cost. - SURE and -Quick as-a-wink!



Kitchen experience put up in packages.